

### Complete with the following words

Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland - head of state – democracy – England –  
parliamentary – constitutional – head of Government -

### United Kingdom Government

The United Kingdom is a [ ] democracy under a [ ] monarchy. This means that the monarch is the [ ], while the Prime Minister or PM is the [ ], who is in charge of making most of the decisions about how the government is run. Britain is a [ ] after the Representation of the People Acts of 1918 and 1928 that gave the vote to all men and women over the age of 21.

The United Kingdom is made up of four countries: [ ] is the most powerful one and the British Government works for the monarch, who is English. [ ] are all ultimately beholden to English law. However, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland all have governing bodies that work exclusively on issues in their own countries.

Supreme Court of the United Kingdom - Judiciary power - legislative power-  
parliament – House of Lords – Member of Parliament — British Government —  
three basic types of power – Executive Power - House of Commons

The United Kingdom has [ ] : legislative, executive, and judiciary. [ ] is the power to make new laws or remove old ones. This power is held by [ ], which is made up of the [ ] (HL) and the [ ] (HC). In the HL, the members are appointees -recommended by the monarch or the PM- and people who inherited their status as a Lord from their family. In the HC, the members of the Commons are voted for by the public. The country is divided into regions and each one has a [ ] (MP) who represents that region.

[ ] – the power to implement and enforce laws – is controlled by the [ ], which works on behalf of the Queen, as well as the devolved governments of Scotland and Wales and the Northern Ireland Executive.

[ ] which is the power to prosecute those who break the law, is kept independent of the legislature and the executive. The highest court in the UK is the [ ]

## United Kingdom Government

The United Kingdom is a **parliamentary democracy** under a **constitutional monarchy**. This means that the **monarch** is the head of state, while the **Prime Minister** or PM is the head of government, who is in charge of making most of the decisions about how the government is run. Britain is a **democracy** after the Representation of the People Acts of 1918 and 1928 that gave the vote to all men and women over the age of 21.

The United Kingdom is made up of four countries: **England** is the most powerful one and the British Government works for the monarch, who is English. **Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland** are all ultimately beholden to English law. However, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland all have governing bodies that work exclusively on issues in their own countries.

The United Kingdom has **three basic types of power**: legislative, executive, and judiciary. **Legislative power** is the power to make new laws or remove old ones. This power is held by **Parliament**, which is made up of the **House of Lords** (HL) and the **House of Commons** (HC). In the HL, the members are appointees -recommended by the monarch or the PM- and people who inherited their status as a Lord from their family. In the HC, the members of the Commons are voted for by the public. The country is divided into regions and each one has a **Member of Parliament** (MP) who represents that region.

**Executive power** – the power to implement and enforce laws – is controlled by the **British government**, which works on behalf of the Queen, as well as the devolved governments of Scotland and Wales and the Northern Ireland Executive.

**Judiciary power**, which is the power to prosecute those who break the law, is kept independent of the legislature and the executive. The highest court in the UK is the **Supreme Court of the United Kingdom**.